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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/663,935	09/16/2003	Abbas El Gamal	STFD.039PA (S01-276)	2325
40581 7590 02/08/2007 CRAWFORD MAUNU PLLC 1270 NORTHLAND DRIVE, SUITE 390			EXAMINER	
			PHAM, HOA Q	
ST. PAUL, MN	55120		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2886	
SHORTENED STATUTORY	PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVER	Y MODE
3 MON	THS	02/08/2007	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	10/663,935	GAMAL ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Hoa Q. Pham	2877				
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply						
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING ID.  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1. after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period.  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statuf Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	DATE OF THIS COMMUNIC .136(a). In no event, however, may a replay and will expire SIX (6) MONT te, cause the application to become ABA	ATION. bly be timely filed  HS from the mailing date of this communication. NDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status		•				
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 I  2a) This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b) Thi  3) Since this application is in condition for allowated closed in accordance with the practice under	is action is non-final. ance except for formal matte					
Disposition of Claims						
4)  Claim(s) 1-37 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdra 5)  Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6)  Claim(s) 1-37 is/are rejected. 7)  Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8)  Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/e	awn from consideration.					
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the Examin 10) The drawing(s) filed on 13 November 2006 is/ Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examin	fare: a) $\square$ accepted or b) $\square$ e drawing(s) be held in abeyand ction is required if the drawing(s	e. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). i) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
<ul> <li>12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).</li> <li>a) All b) Some * c) None of:</li> <li>1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.</li> <li>2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No.</li> <li>3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).</li> <li>* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.</li> </ul>						
Attachment(s)  1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  Paper No(s)/Mail Date	Paper No(s)	immary (PTO-413) /Mail Date ormal Patent Application -				

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## **DETAILED ACTION**

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## **Drawings**

1. The drawings filed on 11/13/06 have been accepted.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 3. Claims 1-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Goldman et al (6,825,927) in view of Wu (6,617,565)

Regarding claims 1, 3, 10-11 and 18-19; Goldman discloses in conjunction with Fig. 3, an active sensor system for detecting optical characteristics of one or more samples 28, the system comprising multiple illumination elements 24 forming multi-pixel illumination source 22, whereby portions of samples 28 are substantially uniquely illuminated by associated ones of said illumination elements 24, multiple detector elements 30 disposed on a substrate and forming a multi-pixel detector 30 interspersed with said illumination elements, whereby light returning in response to said illumination from said portions of said samples are substantially uniquely detected by associated detector elements 30, an illumination control subsystem 38 coupled to said multiple illumination elements 24 for controlling said illumination of said portions of said samples 28, and a processing subsystem 38 coupled to the multiple detector elements 30 for

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producing an output indicating a detected optical signal corresponding to said light returning from said portions said samples 28 (col. 3, line 30-col. 5, line 67). Goldman et al teaches a sandwich structure between the LED array 22, sample well container 26, and detector array 30, both the illumination and detection systems in close proximity to said samples (Fig. 3). It is further inherent that the detector (CCD) of Goldman individually detects each sample well 28, therefore each pixels of the CCD array is positionally associated with one or more of the sample wells 28 (col. 4, lines 38-42). Goldman further discloses that an imaging system (i.e. lens and filters) can be used within the system disclosed (col. 5, lines 45-52). Goldman does not explicitly teach that the system disclosed as a whole is integrated on the same substrate; however, such a feature is known in the art as taught by Wu. Wu teaches that the processor circuit (105) is integrated on the same substrate as the sensor array (103), memory (109) and I/O (107) (column 2, lines 37-46). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to arrange the light detection circuit, processing circuit and data storage circuit of Goldman on a single substrate as taught by Wu. The rationale for this modification would have arisen from the fact that by providing such arrangement would reduce the cost of device as suggested by Wu (column 2, lines 44-46).

Regarding claim 2, see memory (42) in figure 3 of Goldman.

Regarding claim 4, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include a temperature controller for controlling the temperature of the measurement system of Goldman et al due to the increase in the

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temperature of the light source or detector; thus, an accuracy of the measurement is obtained.

Regarding claims 5 and 15, see column 4, line 45 of Goldman for the use of photodiode.

Regarding claim 6, Goldman teaches the use of an optical filter for restricting a range of wavelength, thus it is inherent that the filter is a color filter (column 1, lines 38-45).

Regarding claims 7-8, see column 5, lines 9-13 of Goldman for logic circuit such as timers, counters and latches; thus, the clock signal is inherently in this logic circuit.

Regarding claims 9 and 17, see column 3, line 36 and column 5, lines 3-9 of Goldman for the use of A/D and D/A converters.

Regarding claims 12-14, it would have been a matter of desire choice to choose the photosensitive area matched to the assay size from 1 um to 2 mm. The rationale for this modification would have arisen from the fact that matching between the photosensitive area and the assay size would provide a better signal from the detector.

Regarding claim 16, see column 5, lines 61-62 of Goldman for calibration of the fluorometer.

Regarding claim 20, Goldman teaches the use of a camera (column 4, lines 45-46).

Regarding claim 21, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include to use the basic device of

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Goldman et al for determine different characteristics of the sample if additional measurements are desired.

Regarding claims 22-25, see column 3, lines 18-29 of Goldman for detecting noise level within the wells.

Regarding claims 26-28, Goldman et al teaches the use of a personal computer and a digital to analog converter and combination with accessory circuitry (column 5, lines 3-7) and does not clearly teach the use of a decoder; however, it would have been obvious to replace the digital to analog converter of Goldman et al by a decoder circuitry for the same purpose of providing an analog data, thus they are function in the same manner.

Regarding claim 29, see claim 21 above.

Regarding claim 30, see column 5, lines 9-13 for logic circuit such as timers, counters and latches; thus, the clock signal is inherently in this logic circuit.

4. Claims 31-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Goldman et al and Wu as applied to claim 26 above, and further in view of Herron et al (6,222,619).

Goldman et al teaches the use of microplates for preparing the samples and does not use a plurality of reservoirs for delivering the sample; however, such a feature is known in the art as taught by Herron et al. Herron et al, from the same field of endeavor, teaches the use of a plurality of reservoirs (102, 104, 106) for preparing the samples (see figure 1). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art

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at the time the invention was made to replace the sample preparation device of Goldman et al by a plurality of reservoirs of Herron et al because they are function in the same manner.

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- 5. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-37 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.
- 6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Following references relate to the use of single substrate arrangement: Yang (6,791,611) and Muramatsu et al (2007/0024728).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Hoa Q. Pham whose telephone number is (571) 272-2426. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30AM to 6 PM, Monday through Thursday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gregory J. Toatley, Jr. can be reached on (571) 272-2800 ext. 77. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Hoa Q. Pham Primary Examiner

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HP

February 4, 2007